BHADRAVATHI FOREST DIVISION.

Notification dated 15th March 1951.

It is notified for the general information of the public that under Section 40 of the Mysore Forest Act that the undermentioned kinds and quantities of timber found unclaimed are kept in the custody of persons noted below. Those having any claims of the said timber may present a written statement of the claims of the said timber, within one month from the date of publication of the notification in the Gazette. Failing which the ownership of the said timber shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances under Section 42 of the Mysore Forest Act No claims will be considered after the expiry of one month referred to above.

Range	Locality	Kind and quantity of timber	Custody
Bhadravati ...	S. No. 4 of Balemardahalli.	13 teak logs 39·1 C·ft	Patel Veerappa of Balemaradahalli.
Bhadravati ...	S. No. 11 of Balemaradahalli.	15 Teak logs 54·8 C.ft.	Do
Total ...		28 Teak logs 93 9 C.ft.	

C. JAYARAM REDDY,
D.F.O.

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UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Notification dated 26—28th March 1951.

AMENDMENT NO. 51.

No. Ex. 5-214—50-51. Amendment of Ordinance 101 Page 72 of University Calendar Vol. I for 1947-48 relating to the Scheme for the Masters' Degree Examination.

Under Ordinance 101.

Delete the existing paragraph :—

"The Examination for the Masters' Degree shall consist of four papers and *viva voce* Examination or a thesis and a *viva voce* Examination. Each of the written papers and the *viva voce* shall carry a maximum of 100 marks"

and

Substitute the following:—

The Examination for the Masters' Degree shall consist of four papers and a *viva voce* Examination. A dissertation may be offered in place of one of the papers.

In case of Experimental Science subjects a Practical Examination shall replace one of the papers :—

GENERAL SCHEME.

		Marks
I	Paper	100
II	Paper	100
III	Paper or Dissertation	100
IV	Paper or Practical in the case of experimental science subjects.	100
	Viva voce	100
	Total ...	500

(Letter No. E. 12878, dated 20th March 1951 from the Education Secretary to Government of Mysore, Bangalore.)

1846

Notification dated 26th—31st March 1951.

Amendment No. 66.

No. Ex. 5. 557—50-51.

REVISED SCHEME FOR THE B.Sc. (AGRI.) EXAMINATIONS.

Substitute the following for the existing scheme (Amendment No. 5 to University Calendar, Volume I for 1947-48).

		Theory		Practical	
		Hours	Marks	Hours	Marks
	FIRST YEAR.				
1	Agriculture	3	100	3	50
2	Botany	3	100	3	50
3	Chemistry	3	100	3	50
4	Zoology	3	100	3	50
	SECOND YEAR.				
1	Agricultural Plant Husbandry I	3	100	3	50
2	Agricultural Plant Husbandry II	3	100	3	50
3	Agricultural Engineering (Civil and Mechanical) 2 Parts.	3	100	3	50
4	Entomology	3	100	3	50
5	Animal Hygiene	3	100	3	50
	FINAL YEAR.				
1	Agricultural Economics and Farm Management.	3	100	3	50
2	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	3	100	3	50
3	Agricultural Botany I ...	3	100	3	50
4	Agricultural Botany II ...	3	100	3	50
5	Mycology (Plant Pathology) ...	3	100	3	50
6	Agricultural Chemistry I ...	3	100	3	50
7	Agricultural Chemistry II ...	3	100	3	50

(Letter No. E. 12900, dated 21st March 1951, from the Education Secretary to Government, Bangalore).

1861

Notification dated 24—26th March 1951.

Amendment No. 49.

B.Sc. AGRICULTURE.

Ordinance No. 247 (Amendment No. 2 to Volume I of University Calendar for 1947-48).

On page 3 of the booklet ADD the following after paragraph 4:—

No. Ex. 5-205—50-51. "A candidate who fails to obtain the prescribed minimum in one subject but obtains the required minima in all the other subjects of the Examination and also obtains 40 per cent of marks in the aggregate, be permitted to proceed to the Final Year Class and to appear for the examination in the subject in which he failed as well as for the Final Examination and that he be declared to have passed in the Second Examination provided he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the marks in that subject at the subsequent appearance.

The result of the candidate in the Final Examination who is permited to appear for the Final Examination under the proceeding clause shall be declared only after he passes in the Second Examinatioo."

(Letter No. E. 12877, dated 20th March 1951, from the Education Secretary to Government).

1837

Notification dated 27th March 1951.

Amendment No. 64.

B.L. DEGREE.

No. Ex. 4-886—50-51. The existing ordinances relating to the B.L. Degree have been replaced by the following :—

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

PART I

Courses of Study and Schemes of Examination.

1. The course of study for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall extend over two years and consist of two parts:—

PART I—First Examination in Law and

PART II—Bachelor of Laws Degree Examination.

2. Candidates for the First Examination in Law as also for the B.L. Degree Examination shall put in two terms in each academic year in an institution established and run by or affiliated to the University.

3. The tuition fee for each term shall be Rs. 90 both in the F.L. Course and in the B.L. Course. The fee for each term shall be paid in two equal instalments.

4. The fee for the F.L. Examination shall be Rs. 40 and for the B.L. Degree Examination Rs. 50. The fee for examination in each Division shall be Rs. 25 in the case of the F.L. Examination and Rs. 15 in the case of the B.L. Degree Examination.

5. The academic year for the Law College shall commence on 24th June and end on 31st March following and shall comprise two terms, namely, the First Term from 24th June to 31st October and the Second Term from 1st November to 31st March:

Provided that the University Council shall have power to prescribe that in respect of any batch of candidates the Academic Year shall commence on 1st November and end on 31st October following and shall comprise two terms, namely, the First Term from 1st November to 31st March and the Second Term from 24th June to 31st October.

6. There shall be two Examinations in Law every year, one in March or April and the other in September or October.

First Examination in Law :

7. No candidate shall be admitted to the First Examination in Law unless he has undergone a course of study in the subjects prescribed for the Examination for a period of one Academic Year after qualifying for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Commerce or Bachelor of Agriculture of this University or a Degree of some other University, accepted by the University Council as equivalent thereto and forwards before the date of the commencement of the Examination satisfactory evidence of having taken the Degree.

8. Candidates for the First Examination in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :

Subject	No. of papers	Hours	Marks
1 Jurisprudence ...	one	3	100
2 Roman Law ...	one	3	100
3 Contracts ...	two		
(a) First Paper—General Principles of the Law of Contracts including the Law of Agency and Specific Relief.		3	100
(b) Second Paper—The Law of Contracts including Sale of Goods, Partnership, Bailment, Suretyship and Negotiable Instruments.		3	100
4 Torts ...	one	3	100
5 Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Code (General Provisions only).	one	3	100

B.L. Degree Examination :

9. No candidate shall be admitted to the B.L. Degree Examination unless he has undergone a course of study in the subjects prescribed for the examination for a period of one Academic Year after passing the First Examination in Law.

10. Candidates for the B.L. Degree Examination shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Subject	No. of papers	Hours	Marks
1 Law of Property	two		
(a) First Paper—Transfer of Property Act—Sections 1-53—A (with a comparative study of the general Principles of English Law of Real Property)			
(Questions shall ordinarily be set only on such parts of the English Law of Property as deal with the general principles of the Law of Property and are calculated to enable students to appreciate the Indian Law of Property.)			
Trusts Act and Easements Act		3	100
(b) Second Paper—Transfer of Property Act Sections 54—137 and Mysore Land Revenue Code.		3	100
2 Hindu Law	one	3	100
3 Muhammadan Law and Indian Succession Act.	one	3	100
4 Constitutional Law—Indian and English.	one	3	100
5 Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (General Provisions only).	one	3	100
6 Public International Law, (Law of Peace including the Constitution of the United Nations).	one	3	100

Minima for pass and classification of successful candidates.

II. (a) A candidate for the First Examination in Law or the B.L. Degree Examination shall be declared to have passed the Examination if he obtains not less than 40 per cent of the total marks, and not less than one-third of the marks in each Division of the Examination.

The Division shall be as follows :

First examination in Law.

Division A

1 Jurisprudence
2 Roman Law

Division B

1 Contracts (two papers)
2 Torts

Division C

1 Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Code

B.L. Degree Examination.

Division A

1 Law of Property (two papers).

Division B

1 Hindu Law
2 Muhammadan Law and Indian Succession Act.

Division C

1 Constitutional Law
2 Public International Law

Division D

1 Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act.

All other candidates shall be declared to have failed in the Examination.

II. (b) A candidate who fails in the whole Examination but obtains not less than 50 per cent of the marks in any Division shall be exempted from re-examination in the subjects included in the Division.

II. (c) Candidates who pass the whole examination at one appearance shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by them. Those who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the first class and those who obtain less than 60 per cent but not less than 50 per cent shall be placed in the Second Class. All other successful candidates shall be placed in the Third Class.

The names of those who pass in the First or Second Class shall be published in the order of Merit, and the names of those who pass in the Third Class shall be published in the alphabetical order.

Candidates who pass the examination in compartments, division by division, shall be placed in the Third Class in a separate list.

Note:—These Ordinances shall come into force from the Academic Year 1951 and shall not apply, till June 1952, in the case of candidates who, prior to the coming into force of these ordinances, have completed the courses of study prescribed under the ordinances then in force and have earned the certificate of attendance and eligibility. The said candidates shall, till June 1952, be examined in accordance with the scheme therein contained.

PART II

Syllabuses and Text-Books.

Note:—1. No special text books in the case of Acts of the Indian Legislature are prescribed, but students will be expected to have s mastery of the matter which is usually contained in the best commentaries as well as a thorough knowledge of the bare text of the Acts.

Note:—2. Text books have been prescribed where necessary with a view to indicating the general scope of each subject, but questions will not be confined to the books prescribed.

First Examination in Law.

1	Jurisprudence—	Salmond—Jurisprudence Maine—Ancient Law (Pollock's Edition)
2	Roman Law—	Moyle's Translation of Justinian Leage—Roman Private Law
3	Contracts —	Anson's Law of Contracts The Contract Act The Specific Relief Act The Partnership Act The Sale of Goods Act The Negotiable Instruments Act
4	Torts —	Salmond's Law of Torts Winfield—Text-book of the Law of Torts " Cases on the Law of Torts
5	Criminal Law—	Kenny—Outlines of Criminal Law—Chapters I-V Indian Penal Code Criminal Procedure Code

B.L. Degree Examination.

1	Law of Property	Transfer of Property Act Trusts Act Easements Act Mysore Land Revenue Code
2	Hindu Law —	Mayne-Hindu Law and Usage Mysore Hindu Law Women's Right Act
3	Muhammadan Law and Indian Succession Act.	Mulla-Muhammadan Law Indian Succession Act
4	Constitutional Law,	The Constitution of India Wade and Phillips—English Constitutional Law Parts I & II-Chapters 3 and 4 of Part III, Chapters 1-3 of Part IV and Parts V, VI and VII.
5	Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act.	Indian Evidence Act Civil Proceedure Code—Limitation Act General provisions only.
6	Public International Law (Law of Peace)	Oppenheim—International Law Vol. I (Peace) Pitt-Cobbett—Cases and opinions on International Law—Vol. I (Peace) Charters of the United Nations.

(Letter No. E. 12886, dated 20th March 1951 from the Education Secretary to Government.)

1843

Amendment No. 65.

Notification dated 27th March 1951.

No. Ex. 4-887—50-51. The following are the Courses of Study and Schemes of Examination for the Degree of Master of Laws.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS.

PART I.

Courses of Study and Schemes of Examination.

1. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Laws (M.L.) unless he has passed not less than two years previously the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Mysore or a Degree Examination in some other University accepted by the University Council as equivalent thereto and forwards before the date of the commencement of the Examination satisfactory evidence of having taken the Degree, and unless he has undergone a course of study in the subjects prescribed for the Examination for a period of two (academic) years in an institution established and run by, or affiliated to, the University.

2. The tuition fee for each (academic) year is Rs. 200 payable in four equal instalments.

3. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be examined in one of the following branches of Law:—

BRANCH I—Jurisprudence.

Paper No. 1. Jurisprudence (General)
Do 2. History of English Law including Equity
Do 3. Roman Law and General Outline of Continental Civil Law.
Do 4. Ancient Law and Polity with special reference to India.
Do 5. Legislation—Theorye, Method and Interpretation.

BRANCH II—Constitutional Law and International Law.

Paper No. 1. Constitutional Law—India and the British Commonwealth.
Do 2. Constitutional Law—The United States of America; France; the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; and Switzerland.
Do 3. Public International Law
Do 4. Private International Law
Do 5. Public Authorities, Corporations and Associations including the law of Elections.

BRANCH III—Law of Crimes and Torts.

Paper No. 1. Theory of Crime and Punishment
Do 2. Development of Criminal Law and Procedure in India and England.
Do 3. Comparative Criminal Jurisprudence
Do 4. Torts—General Principles
Do 5. Torts—Specific Wrongs

BRANCH IV—Law of Contracts including Mercantile Law.

Paper No. 1. Contracts General Principles
Do 2. Contracts—Special Contracts
Do 3. Banking and Negotiable Instruments
Do 4. Company Law and Bankruptcy
Do 5. Insurance and Maritime Law

BRANCH V—Hindu Muhammadan and other Personal Laws in India.

Paper No. 1. Hindu Law—Adoption, Marriage and Guardianship
Do 2. Hindu Law—Joint Family and Succession
Do 3. Law of Hindu Muhammadan Endowments
Do 4. Muhammadan Law and its Development
Do 5. Statute Law Relating to Guardianship, Marriage and Succession in India.

BRANCH VI—Law of Property.

Paper No. 1. Transfer of Property in India and England, including Trusts Settlements and Conveyancing.
Do 2. Transfer of Property in India and England, including Sales Mortgages and Leases.
Do 3. Succession, Testamentary and Intestate
Do 4. Public Trusts and Charities
Do 5. Customary and Statute Law relating to Land Tenures in India.

BRANCH VII—Industrial Law.

Paper No. 1. Principles and History of Industrial Legislation in India and England.
Do 2. The Law of Master and Servant and Workmen's Compensation.
Do 3. The Law of Trade Unions and the Industrial Disputes Act.
Do 4. The Law of Social Insurance and its Development in India and England.
Do 5. The Factories Act and other Labour Acts.

NOTE:—The University Council will determine from time to time the branches of Laws in which the examination will be held.

4. Each paper shall be of three hours' duration and shall carry one hundred marks.

5. The candidate shall state in his application form the particular Branch of Law in which he wishes to be examined.

6. The Examination Fee for the M.L. Degree Examination is Rs. 100.

7. Candidates who obtain not less than 35 per cent of the marks allotted to each paper and not less than 40 per cent of the total marks shall be declared to have passed the Examination.

8. Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the First Class. Those who obtain less than 60 per cent but not less than 50 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the Second Class. All other successful candidates shall be placed in the Third Class.

PART II.

Syllabus and Text Books.

NOTE 1:—No special text-books in the case of Acts of the Indian Legislatureare prescribed, but students will be expected to have a mastery of the matter which is usually contained in the best commentaries as well as a knowledge of the bare text of the Acts.

2. Text-books have been prescribed where necessary with a view to indicating the general scope of each subject, but questions will not be confined to the books prescribed.

Master of Laws Examination.

BRANCH I—Jurisprudence.

Jurisprudence—

Austin—Lectures on Jurisprudence
Jethro Brown—The Austinian Theory of Law
Allen—Law in the Making
Gray—Nature and Sources of Law
Holland—Jurisprudence
Korkunov—Theory of Law
Goodhart—Modern Theories of Law
Basu—Modern Theories of Jurisprudence
Duguit—Law in the Modern State
Laski—Foundations of Sovereignty and other Essays
Pound—Introduction to the Philosophy of Law
R. Schlesinger—Soviet Legal Theory

History of English Law—

Holdsworth—History of English Law
Jenks—History of English Law
Pollock & Maitland—History of English Law
Pollock—The Expansion of the Common Law
Potter—Historical Introduction to English Law
Radcliffe—The English Legal System
Maitland—Equity
Plucknett—History of the Common Law
Pound—Readings in the History of the Common Law
Hanbury—Equity

Roman Law and General Outline of the French and German Civil Law—

Sanders—Institutes of Justinian
Moyle—Institutes of Justinian
Poste—Gaius
Sohm—Roman Law
Buckland & McNair—Roman Law and Common Law
Muirhead—Historical Introduction to Roman Law
Brun—Fountes Juris Romani
Brissaud—French Private Law
Gachard—French Civil Code
Schuster—Principles of German Civil Law
Wang—The German Civil Code
Burge—Commentaries on Colonial and Foreign Laws
Sherman—Roman Law in the Modern World

Ancient Law and Polity—

Vinogradoff—Historical Jurisprudence
Sadler—Relation of Custom to Law
Allen—Law in the Making
Maine—Ancient Law
Maine—Early Institutions
Maine—Early Law and Custom
Diamond—Primitive Law
Lowie—Primitive Society
Malinowski—Crime and Custom in Primitive Society
Kocourck & Wigmore—Primitive and Ancient Legal Institutio
Aristotle—Politics
Beni Prasad—The State in Ancient India

Legislation, Theory, Method and Interpretation—

Bentham—Theory of Legislation
Brown—Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation
Dicey—Law and Public Opinion
Ilbert—Legislative Methods and Forms
Maxwell—Interpretation of Statutes
Beal—Rules of Interpretation

BRANCH II—Constitutional Law and International Law

Constitutional Law—India and the British Commonwealth—

Keith—Constitutional History of India
The Constitution of India
White Paper on Indian States
Halsbury—Laws of England, Constitutional Law
Dicey—Law of the Constitution
Anson—Law and Custom of the Constitution
Ridges—Constitutional Law of England
Forsyth—Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law
Keir and Lawson—Cases on Constitutional Law
Lefroy—Constitutional Law of Canada
Keith—Responsible Government in the Dominions
Keith—Constitutional Law of the Self Governing Dominions
Minty—Constitutional Laws of the British Empire
Kennedy & Schlosberg—Law and Custom of the South Afri Constitution.
Knowles—Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act

Constitutional Law—The United States, France, the U.S.S.R. and Switzerland—

Willoughby—Constitutional Law of the United States
Burdick—Law of the American Constitution
Ogg—European Governments and Politics
Barthelemy—Government of France
Evans—Leading Cases on American Constitutional Law
Matsunami—Constitution of Japan
Shiva Rao—Select Constitutions of the World
B. N. Rao—Constitutional Precedents
Vyshinsky—The Law of the Soviet State

Public International Law—

Oppenheim—International Law
Holl—International Law
Lawrence—Principles of International Law
British Year Books of International Law
Pitt—Cobbett—Leading Cases and Opinions on International Law.
Tiverton—Principles and Practice of Prize Law
Loreburn—Capture at Sea
Roscoe—English Prize Cases
Colombos—Law of Prize

Private International Law—

Dicey—Conflict of Laws
Westlake—Private International Law
Foote—Private International Jurisprudence
Gheshire—Private International Law
Chong—Rules of Private International Law determining Capacity of Contract.
Beal—Cases on the Conflict of Laws

Public Authorities, Corporations and Elections—

Chaster—Law relating to Public Officers
Moore—Act of State in English Law
Robertson—Civil Proceedings by and against the Crown
Robinson—Public Authorities and Legal Liability
Brice—Law of Companies and Corporation and Doctrine of Ultra Vires.
Das—Law of Ultra Vires in British India
Rogers—Elections
Hammond—The Indian Candidate and the Returning Officer
Hammond—Reports of Indian Elections Cases

BRANCH III—Crime and Tort.

Theory of Crimes and Punishment—

Becearia—Crime and Punishment
Gillin—Criminology and Penology
Parmelee—Criminology
Southerland—Criminology
Lombroso—Crime, its causes and remedies
Elliot—Conflicting Penal Theories in Statutory Criminal Law
Dequi os—Modern Theories of Criminality
Subrahmanya Pillai—Principles of Criminology
O.H.B. Starte—Reformation of Offenders in India

Development of Criminal Law and Procedure in England and India.—

The Indian Penal Code
History of the Indian Legislation relating to Criminal Procedure
Pollock and Maitland—History of English Law
Stephen—History of the Criminal Law
Kenny—Outlines of Criminal Law
Holdsworth—History of English Law
Cowell—Courts and Legislative Authorities in India

Comparative Criminal Jurisprudence—

Callendar—American Courts (Chapters on Criminal Courts)
Penal Code of Italy
Zebitch—Soviet Administration of Criminal Law
Penal Code of the Soviet
Bar—Continental Criminal Law
Calisse—A History of Italian Law (Relevant Portions)
Esmein—A History of Continental Criminal Procedure
Brissaud—History of French Public Law (Continental Legal History Series) (Relevant Portions)
Gage and Waters—The Imperial German Criminal Code
The Criminal Code of Japan
Swiss Criminal Code

Torts—General Principles and Specific Wrongs—

Clerk and Lindsell on Torts
Street—Foundations of Legal Liability—Vols. I and II
Holdsworth—History of English Law
S. Ramaswamy Iyyar—Law of Torts
Pollock—Torts
Salmond—Torts
Winfield—Province of the Law of Torts
Restatement of the Law of Torts (American Law Institute)
Beven—Negligence
Barrett—Law of Nuisance
Odgers—Libel and Slander

BRANCH IV—Contracts including Mercantile Law.

Contracts: General Principles—

Lake—Contracts
Pollack—Contracts
Salmond—Contracts
Anson—Contracts
Street—Foundations of Legal Liability
Holdsworth—History of English Law
Fry—Specific Performance

Contracts: Special Contract—

Benjamin—Sale
Blackburn—Sale
Chalmers—Sale of Goods
Beal—Bailments
Story—Bailments
Story—Agency
Bowstead—Agency
Lindley—Partnership
Singhal—Partnership
Disney—Carriers
Sale of Goods Act
Partnership Act
Indian Statue Law
Macnamara—Carriers
Indian Railways Act

Banking and Negotiable Instruments—

Byles on Bills
Chalmers—Negotiable Instruments
Bhashyam and Adiga—Negotiable Instruments
Tannan—Banking Law and Practice in India.
Jacobs—Bill of Exchange
The Indian Negotiable Instruments Act
The Indian Banking Companies Act
Grant—Banks and Banking

Company Law and Bankruptcy—

The Indian Companies Act and the English law on the subject
Bucklard—Companies Act
Lindley on Company
Palmer on Companies
The Indian Insolvency Acts
William on Bankruptcy

Insurance and Maritime Law—

Chalmers—Marine Insurance
Bunyon—Fire Insurance
Bunyon—Life Insurance
Arnold on Insurance
Porter on Insurance
Scrutton—Charter Parties
Carver—Carriage by Sea
Marsden—Law of Collisions

BRANCH V—Hindu, Muhammadan and other Personal Laws.

(No lists of books are necessary to indicate the scope of examination in the group will be of a very advanced character. A knowledge of the original sources and texts of Hindu Law will be required).

BRANCH VI—Property.

Transfer of Property in England and India, including Trusts, Settlements and Conveyancing.—

Hood and Challis—Conveyancing Acts
The Indian Act with a Comparative Study of English law on the Subject
Carson—Real Property Statutes
Lewin—Trusts
The Trusts Act
Godefroi—Trusts and Trustees
Story—Equity Jurisprudence

Transfer of Property in England and India, Sales, Mortgage and Leases.—

Dart on Vendors and Purchasers
Williams on Vendors and Purchasers
Seaborne on Vendors and Purchasers
Coote on Mortgages
Ghose on Mortgages in India
Fisher on Mortgages
Woodfall on Landlord, and Tenant
Foa—Landlord and Tenant

Succession, Testamentary and Intestate.—

Jarman on Wills
Theobald on Wills
Handerson—Intestate and Testamentary Succession in India
The Indian Succession Act

Public Trusts and Charities.—

Tudor on Charities
Ganapathi Ayyar—Hindu and Muhammadan Endowments
The Acts on the Subject
Ghose—Hindu Endowments and Religious Institutions
Saraswati—The Hindu Law of Endowments

Customary and Statute Law relating to Land Tenures in India.—

Baden-Powell—Land Systems of British India
Sundararaja Iyengar—Land Tenures in the Madras Presidency
Guha—Land Systems of Bengal and Bihar
The Estates Land Act
The Bengal Tenancy Act
The Malabar Tenancy Act
The Mysore Land Revenue Code

BRANCH VII—Industrial Law.

Cooper—Outline of Industrial Law
Smith's Law of Master and Servant
Diamond—The Law of Master and Servant
F. R. Batt—Law of Master and Servant
H. Samuels—English Factories Act
H. Samuels—Industrial Law
Samuels and Pollard—Industrial Injuries
Redgraves—English Factories Act

Samuels—The Law of Trade Unions
Sophian—Trade Union Law and Practice
L. B. Ferguson—The Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act
S. G. Smith—Industrial Unrest
Do Industrial Conflict
R. W. Cooke-Taylor—The Morden Factory System
Do History of the Factory System
H. L. Hutchins and A. Harrison—History of Factory Legislation.
Bose—Indian Labour Code
Bhat and Vyas—Indian Labour Code—3 Vols.
Statute Law relating to Industry, Factories and Labour in India..

(Letter No. E. 12884, dated 20th March 1951, from the Education Secretary to Government).

1848

Notification No. Ex. 4. 976—50-51, dated 27—29th March 1951.

AMENDMENT NO. 61.

The following Amendments to Ordinance 131, (Page 93, Vol. I of the Calendar 1947-48) relating to the Doctorate Degree are notified

(1) *Add* the following as condition 3 under Doctor of Science on page 93—
"A Bachelor of Science of this University (both old and new rules) seven years after qualifying for the B.Sc. Degree".

(2) (i) Delete the following:—In clause (iv) of Ordinance 131 "shall state in his application the special subjects within the purview of the Ordinances pertaining to his previous qualifying degree, upon a knowledge of which he rests his qualification for the Doctorate and"

(ii) Delete the word 'concerned' in the last line of clause (iv), and *add* the words 'of thesis or papers' after 'subject'.

Clause (iv) as amended will read as follows:—
"The candidate shall submit with his application three copies printed or typewritten, of the thesis, or three sets of published papers presented by him. The thesis or papers presented shall embody the results of research work carried out by the candidate and shall form an original contribution to learning, tending to the advancement of the knowledge in the subject of thesis or papers.
The candidate shall not however be precluded from producing work already submitted for a degree or diploma along his thesis by way of proof that he has done other original work.

(6) A candidate shall register his name for the course in the Ph D. Degree by paying a fee of Rs. 10 at least two years in advance in the case of Master and three years in the case of Bachelors of Science Honours and shall pay the prescribed tuition fee.

(7) The fee to be sent along with the application for the Ph.D. degree is Rs. 150.

(8) The University Council shall, in consultation with the Board of Studies concerned appoint a Board of three Examiners, one of whom shall be the person under whom the candidate has worked and the other two shall be external examiners.

(9) The Board of Examiners may hold if necessary a *viva voce* examination.

(10) The whole thesis of the successful candidate or a part of it may be published by the University or by the candidate with the permission of the University.

(11) The University Council shall decide whether the candidate is qualified for the degree.

(12) A thesis that has been rejected may be resubmitted after revision, duly certified by the person who directed his research with the prescribed fee.

(Letter No. E. 12873, dated 20th March 1951 from the Education Secretary to Government of Mysore.)

4

Notification dated 28th March 1951.

AMENDMENT NO. 50.

No. Ex. 5-884—50-51. Amendment of Ordinance 102, Page 73 of University Calendar Vol. I for 1947-48 relating to the qualification for admission to the B.T. Degree.

In line 2 of Ordinance 102:

Delete
"Shall have taken"
and
Substitute
"Must have passed"

The Ordinance as amended will read thus:
"A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Teaching must have passed the Bachelor's Degree in Arts, Science or Commerce in this University or a corresponding degree of any other University accepted by the University Council as equivalent thereto, and have attended for a year the prescribed course of study in this University after having passed the B.A., B.Sc., or B.Com., Degree Examination".

(Letter No. E. 12375, dated 20th March 1951, from the Education Secretary to Government, Bangalore).

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Notification dated 28th March 1951.

AMENDMENT NO. 63.

No. Ex. 4-975—50-51. Ordinance 122 (c) (Page 90 Vol. I of the Calendar for 1947-48) relating to Second M.B.B.S. Examination Part I has been amended as under.
Substitute the following for the existing Ordinance 129 (e)

Existing	Amended
No candidate shall be declared to have passed in Part I unless he obtained not less than 50 per cent of the aggregate marks in the subject Successful candidates who obtain 70 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the first class in order of merit and other successful candidates in the second class in alphabetical order.	No candidate shall be declared to have passed in Part I unless he obtains not less than 50 per cent of the maximum marks in the written examination and *viva voce* put together and not less than 50 per cent of the maximum in the practical. Successful candidates who obtain 70 per cent of the total marks shall be placed in the first class in order of merit and other successful candidates in the second class in alphabetical order.

(Letter No. E. 12879, dated 20th March 1951 from the Education Secretary to Government).

C. RANGACHAR,
Ag. *Registrar.*

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Notification dated 27th—31st March 1951.

No. Ex. 4-1021—49-50. The following are the rules relating to the Ph.D. Degree:

ADD THE FOLLOWING AS ORDINANCE 131A.

(A) Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)

A candidate may present himself for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy under the following conditions:—

(1) A Master of Arts or Master of Science of this or any other recognised University in India two years after qualifying for the Master's Degree.
A Bachelor of Science (Hons.) of this or any other recognised University in India, three years after qualifying for the B.Sc. (Hons.).

(2) A Master of Arts or B.Sc., (Hons.) graduate of this University may de permitted to work and prepare his thesis under recognised direction in an institution or laboratory in or outside Mysore.

(3) A Master of Arts or B.Sc., (Hons.) graduate of any other recognised University is permitted to appear for the Ph.D. degree of this University provided that he agrees to work within and under the jurisdiction of the University of Mysore.

(4) The Degree may be conferred on a thesis specifically prepared for the purpose and shall embody the results of research or investigation carried out by the candidate in an institution and under the guidance of a person approved in either case by the University.

(5) The thesis or papers shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that they have been composed by himself and a certificate that they have not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship or other similar title.